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MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

SHORELINE PRESERVATION WORKING GROUP

The Shoreline Preservation Working Group may take action on any item appearing on this agenda.

Thursday, March 5, 2015
 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

SANDAG, 7th Floor Conference Room
 401 B Street, Suite 800
 San Diego, CA 92101

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Beginning in February, the parking garage elevators at Wells Fargo Plaza will undergo a six month mechanical modernization. During this period, only one garage elevator will be in service. Please allow yourself extra time to make your way up from the garage to the SANDAG offices and Board Room. For those requiring special assistance, please call the SANDAG front desk in advance of any meetings at (619) 699-1900.

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- **COASTAL STORM MODELING SYSTEM**

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To request this document or related reports in an alternative format, please call (619) 699-1900, (619) 699-1904 (TTY), or fax (619) 699-1905.

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SHORELINE PRESERVATION WORKING GROUP

Thursday, March 5, 2015

ITEM NO.		RECOMMENDATION
1.	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS	
2.	PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS	
<p>Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the Shoreline Preservation Working Group (Working Group) on any issue within the jurisdiction of SANDAG that is not on this agenda. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by completing a "Request to Speak" form and giving it to the Working Group prior to speaking. Public speakers should notify the Working Group Coordinator if they have a handout for distribution to Working Group members. Public speakers are limited to three minutes or less per person. Working Group members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.</p>		
+3.	APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES	APPROVE
<p>The Working Group is asked to review and approve the minutes from its May 1, 2014, meeting.</p>		
REPORTS		
4.	COASTAL STORM MODELING SYSTEM	INFORMATION
<p>Dr. Patrick Barnard, U.S. Geological Survey Pacific Coastal and Marine Science Center, will provide information on the Coastal Storm Modeling System, a numerical modeling system to predict coastal flooding due to both sea level rise and storms driven by climate change.</p>		
5.	UPDATE ON SAN ELIJO LAGOON RESTORATION PLANNING	INFORMATION
<p>Mr. Doug Gibson, San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy, will provide an update on restoration planning efforts for the San Elijo lagoon.</p>		
+6.	SHORELINE MANAGEMENT "101"	INFORMATION
<p>This report provides an overview of information to the Working Group on SANDAG Regional Shoreline Management, including the Working Group's History, Charter, Shoreline Preservation Strategy for the San Diego Region, Coastal Regional Sediment Management Plan, Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program, and the Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program.</p>		
+7.	UPCOMING MEETINGS	INFORMATION
<p>The next meeting of the Working Group is scheduled for Thursday, June 4, 2015, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.</p>		
8.	ADJOURNMENT	

San Diego Association of Governments
SHORELINE PRESERVATION WORKING GROUP

March 5, 2015

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **3**

Action Requested: APPROVE

MAY 1, 2014, MEETING MINUTES

File Number 3200200

The meeting of the Shoreline Preservation Working Group (Working Group) was called to order by Supervisor Dave Roberts (County of San Diego), Chair of the Working Group, at 11:35 a.m.

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The attendance sheet for the meeting is attached.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Katie Levy (SANDAG) announced that agenda mail-out processes for the agency is undergoing modifications with agendas to be distributed prior to meetings electronically and not via mail. If Working Group members would like to continue receiving hard copy agendas in the mail, they must inform Ms. Levy.

Ms. Levy announced the Carlsbad Beach Fest on Saturday, June 14, 2014, and copies of the brochure were available. She also noted that the copies of the Local Coast Program Planning Grants Joint Application Announcement and Instructions released by the State of California on April 23, 2014, were available.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES (APPROVE)

Ms. Levy commented that there were two corrections to the December 5, 2013, meeting minutes. She noted that there was an extra title for Mayor Jim Janney on the attendance sheet. She also noted that Supervisor Roberts instead of Councilmember Lorie Zapf was listed as adjourning the meeting. Those two changes were corrected by SANDAG staff.

August Felando (California Lobster and Trap Fisherman's Association) informed that in the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Project Update of the December minutes eelgrass was mentioned as the biological resource potentially affecting lobster habitat, but it should actually be surfgrass. Surfgrass is found near the shore and cannot be replicated. Surfgrass is different from eelgrass, and it is a biological resource that is important for lobster habitat that could be affected by the project.

The Working Group approved the December 5, 2013, meeting minutes, as corrected.

Action: Yes: Supervisor Roberts, Councilmember Michael Schumacher (City of Carlsbad), Councilmember Terry Sinnott (City of Del Mar), Councilmember Tony Kranz (City of Encinitas), Mayor Mike Nichols (City of Solana Beach), and Eileen Maher (San Diego Unified Port District).

No: None. Abstain: Commissioner Garry Bonelli (Unified Port of San Diego). Absent: City of San Diego, City of Coronado, City of Imperial Beach, U.S. Navy, and City of Oceanside.

CONSENT

4. SAN DIEGO FORWARD: THE REGIONAL PLAN: DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION WHITE PAPER (DISCUSSION)

Allison Wood (SANDAG) discussed the San Diego Forward: The Regional Plan (Regional Plan): Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation White Paper. Ms. Wood explained to the Working Group that there are four other white papers from which the Regional Plan will be developed, which cover public health, economic prosperity, emerging technologies, and the parking strategies toolbox. The climate change white paper looks at both mitigation and adaptation.

Ms. Wood provided background information on the San Diego Region 2012 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory prepared by the Energy Policy Initiatives Center. She reviewed ways to mitigate, or reduce impacts of, GHG emissions. She also provided the state framework for reducing GHG emissions, as well as the statewide 2020 GHG emissions and sources of reductions. Ms. Wood discussed climate change planning by local governments, such as GHG inventories and climate action plans (CAP).

Ms. Wood reviewed ways to reduce GHG emissions in the transportation sector, which include reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), fuel efficiency, and low carbon fuels. There are plans at the local, state, and federal levels to address those reduction methods. Ms. Wood described the ways to reduce GHG in the electricity and natural gas sector as well as the water and waste sector. Ms. Wood also discussed the land use sector changes that affect GHG emissions.

Ms. Wood described the impacts of climate change in the San Diego region. She also provided the state framework for addressing climate change impacts which includes Executive Order S-13-08 (2008), California Climate Adaptation Strategy (2009), Safeguarding California: Reducing Climate Risk (2013), and California Coastal Commission Draft Sea Level Rise Guidance (2013). Ms. Wood explained that SANDAG efforts for addressing climate change include considering the impacts on the transportation infrastructure, shoreline preservation, and habitat conservation. She also discussed local government efforts for climate adaptation. Those efforts include addressing adaptation in CAP, and participating in collaborative efforts such as the Sea Level Rise Adaptation Strategy for San Diego Bay and the climate change considerations in the County of San Diego's Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Ms. Wood introduced the interrelationships of climate change mitigation and adaptation. One interrelationship is economics since energy and water savings equate to economic savings. There also are job growth opportunities related to climate change planning. Another interrelationship with climate change planning is social equity and public health. Many of the strategies to reduce GHGs also have potential health and social equity co-benefits.

Ms. Wood shared the recommendations for reducing GHG emissions:

- Ensure VMT reductions in the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) and local CAP are complementary
- Offer VMT data and identify reduction strategies
- Integrate plug-in electric vehicles and alternative fuels into climate planning
- Continue to provide resources on smart growth
- Continue and expand the Energy Roadmap Program
- Provide resources on the water-energy nexus
- Collaborate on education, outreach, and consistent messaging
- Identify vulnerable infrastructure and address in transportation plans, design, and operations/maintenance
- Use collaborative process to address other areas of adaptation and resiliency
- Partner with other regional entities on adaptation and resiliency
- Integrate climate change considerations into existing planning processes
- Collaborate on education and outreach for the general public

Commissioner Bonelli asked if SANDAG is required to complete a Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) every five years. He also asked for confirmation that The Regional Plan was a regional comprehensive plan (RCP) that will be done in tandem with the RTP update. Ms. Wood explained that the RTP needs to be completed every four years. The Regional Plan is a combined update of the RTP, RCP and the SCS. It will be brought before the SANDAG Board of Directors to request approval and adoption in 2015.

Mayor Nichols asked if SANDAG staff evaluates the impacts of sea level rise and attempts to steer people away from the water when planning for future development. Ms. Wood explained that the maps SANDAG uses are based on local agency plan updates. She added that some cities are beginning to include similar recommendations in their local plans. Rob Rundle (SANDAG) added that the California Coastal Commission recently released guidance for updating local coastal plans. There are certain considerations local jurisdictions must address when updating their plans. SANDAG must update the RTP plan every four years, therefore the growth forecast is continually revisited and changes in land use are captured based on input from local agencies.

Councilmember Sinnott asked if there was an inventory of vulnerable infrastructure. If not, he asked if SANDAG would rely on local jurisdictions to provide it. Ms. Wood informed him that there was not an inventory, and she believed that such an inventory would need to come from a combined approach between SANDAG and local governments. Councilmember Sinnott commented that it seems like the region is moving fast on smart growth, but he recommended that cities be aware of the replacement of infrastructure.

Supervisor Roberts stated that it seems that governments do not always have the resources necessary for addressing the issues that they are responsible for; however, coordination of efforts and responsibilities often come through SANDAG. Supervisor Roberts noted that local governments must require that all new homes be prewired for solar and electric vehicle charging. In response to this, the County has implemented residential, agricultural, and commercial property assessed clean

energy (PACE) programs, and encourages other jurisdictions to consider implementing PACE programs.

REPORTS

5. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FROM THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION PUBLIC RECREATIONAL BEACH IMPACT MITIGATION FUND (RECOMMEND)

The Public Recreational Beach Impact Mitigation Fund (PRBIM) was approved by the California Coastal Commission (Commission) in 2005. In April 2007 the SANDAG Board of Directors approved and authorized SANDAG staff to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Commission for the administration of the PRBIM Fund. The PRBIM Fund consists of fees collected by the Commission to mitigate for adverse impacts to public recreational use of the beaches within the region resulting from construction of shoreline protection structures. Mitigation fees are deposited in an interest bearing account administered by SANDAG for the coastal jurisdiction where the adverse impact occurred. Those mitigation fees are held until a request for the funds is made by that jurisdiction. The funds are to be solely used to implement projects that provide public recreational improvements that may include, but are not limited to, public beach accessways, blufftop access, viewing areas, public restrooms, public beach parking, and public trail amenities.

The City of Solana Beach requested the use of \$275,000 from the funds in their PRBIM account to support their Del Mar Shores public access stairway. This project will entail the removal of the current stairway and the construction of a new stairway in the same location. The project also includes the construction of a lifeguard observation station at the beach. Allocation of the requested \$275,000 will enable the city to complete the proposed project on schedule. Ms. Levy asked the Working Group members to review the project for eligibility and recommend that the Regional Planning Committee recommend that the Board of Directors approve the allocation of funds from the PRBIM Fund in accordance with the resolution contained in Attachment 1 for the City of Solana Beach. Ms. Levy noted that the Local Commission staff confirmed that the proposed project is consistent with the eligibility criteria included in the MOA for the PRBIM Fund.

Mayor Nichols shared his appreciation that there was funding available in their PRBIM account. He explained that projects like the Del Mar Shores public access stairway are what the money in the PRBIM Fund is used for. The stairs have been closed for 18 months and Mayor Nichols asked the Working Group for support in recommending the use of funds to the Regional Planning Committee.

Mayor Nichols motioned to approve, and Councilmember Sinnott seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

6. REGIONAL SHORELINE MONITORING PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT (INFORMATION)

Greg Hearon (Coastal Frontiers Corporation) presented the Working Group with the Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program Annual Report (Program). He started with a brief background on the Program. Mr. Hearon also provided an overview of the 2012 Regional Beach Sand Project (RBSP) project and a graph of the project area's nourishment history starting in 1994.

Beach monitoring consists of semi-annual profile surveys and semi-annual aerial photos, and lagoon entrance monitoring consists of semi-annual aerial photos, monthly observations, and closure and maintenance records.

Mr. Hearon shared the results of the monitoring for the two analysis periods. The first period was for the post-2001 RBSP from 2000-2013 and the second was post-2012 RBSP from 2011-2013. During those periods the shore-zone volume and beach width were monitored. Mr. Hearon presented an overview of the initial 2012 RBSP outcome that consisted of initial post-nourishment gains, losses during the first year, and net beach width gains at the receiver sites. Adjacent beaches experienced gains during the first year, and there were other regional benefits. Mr. Hearon noted that there has been a very similar outcome between the 2001 RBSP and 2012 RBSP projects so far.

During the 2013 monitoring year, there were initial gains at the receiver sites post-2012 RBSP, but losses followed for year one. There also were year one gains at adjacent beaches. Mr. Hearon noted that there was no impact to the lagoons in 2012 and minimal impact in 2013. Post-2001 RBSP there was a nourishment deficit and post-2012 RBSP there was a nourishment surplus.

Ms. Maher asked if the lack of rainfall had an effect on lagoon closures. Mr. Hearon stated that it did. A higher rainfall gives lagoons a chance to naturally flush and they are more likely to remain open. With limited rainfall, regional lagoons are struggling to flush naturally.

Steve Aceti (California Coastal Conservancy) asked Mr. Hearon how long he estimated the receiver sites would be at pre-RBSP conditions. Mr. Hearon answered that it depends on the wave activity. Following the 2001 RBSP project there were mild wave conditions that extended the benefits of project. Chris Webb (Moffatt & Nichol) added that the project was designed for the sand to nourish receiver beaches for five years.

7. SURFRIDER SURF SPOT MONITORING REPORT (INFORMATION)

Julia Chunn-Heer (Surfrider Foundation) provided the Working Group with the Surfrider Foundation's Surf Spot Monitoring Report results for the 2012 and 2013 monitoring periods. Ms. Chunn-Heer explained that, historically, surf spot monitoring has occurred mostly through anecdotal observations and experiences, but the Surfrider Foundation's (Surfrider) goal was to replace the anecdotal evidence, which is often unreliable due to the wide range of surfing skill and experience of those reporting it, with observations from a consistent framework of surf spot monitoring. Ms. Chunn-Heer noted that beach nourishment can improve or threaten surfing, through changes in bathymetry which changes the break in waves or cause new sand bars. As part of the California Coastal Commission permit conditions for the 2012 RBSP, surf spot monitoring conducted by Surfrider was to be implemented and attached to the Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program annual reports.

Surfrider used CoastalCOMS to collect and analyze data including wave height, break zone, and color differentiation at wave break. Ms. Chunn-Heer explained that trained volunteers also have collected data that includes more subjective information; including surfer counts, ride length and rideability of waves. The goal was to provide baseline information and determine how each of the five surf spots responded to the influx of sand from 2012 RBSP.

Ms. Chunn-Heer showed the Working Group a map of the five installed cameras. All cameras were connected to the internet and accessible to volunteers. Surfrider wanted to provide a baseline for surf quality at the selected surf spots. Surfrider used daily observations of surf quality parameters descriptors as a way to measure and define surfability. Changes in the defined surf quality parameters and surfer counts were observed over the two year period.

Ms. Chunn-Heer explained that overall, the results were mixed, but Surfrider saw little to no change on average in the surf breaks pre- and post-2012 RBSP.

Ms. Chunn-Heer provided the overall surf quality at Moonlight Beach, Cardiff Reef, Tide Park (Tabletops Reef), Fletcher Cove, and Imperial Beach. She summarized the surfer count, ride length, and waves ridden at each of the sites during the pre-, post-, and combined periods.

At Moonlight Beach there was an initial decrease in surf-quality, specifically ride length. That decrease could be contributed to more closeouts, and the beach being physically closer. Overall, the surf quality stayed about the same.

At Cardiff Reef, due to permitting issues with State Parks, the camera was only installed for a short period of time before sand was placed which led to a short baseline period. The lifeguard tower was also taken down for a couple months in 2013. There were some changes in ride length, but Surfrider believes it is because the baseline was in summer months when waves tend to be longer and slower.

Tide Park, or Tabletops Reef, had the greatest possibility of a peeling wave. There were little changes between pre- and post- project. Waves are sensitive to the tides, so fixed observations in the morning may have missed the highest quality surf if low tide was in the morning. Overall, locals reported quality surf at that location with large swales similar to previous years.

At Fletcher Cove the overall quality did not vary much between pre- and post- project. The camera used at that location was a fixed view camera, and a peak was reported by lifeguards outside of the camera view. That peak highlighted the possibility that beach nourishment may actually increase the surf quality by adding to the sand bar formation.

Ms. Chunn-Heer noted Imperial Beach was the most impacted post-project with an increase in closeouts and a decrease in surf peaks immediately after sand was placed. There also was a notable change in ride length. Surfrider also has received anecdotal reports of decreased surf quality from surfers.

Mayor Nichols asked if CoastalCOMS took snapshots at a particular time every day. Ms. Chunn-Heer answered that initially they were taking snapshots at a particular time every day, but the contractor they were using in California closed in October 2012, leaving the responsibility to Surfrider. Due to technical difficulties they had to scale back from three recordings per day to one. Mayor Nichols also asked if Surfrider will adjust snap shots for the tide next time. Ms. Chunn-Heer answered that the adjustment for tide is important for future projects. For now, there are ways to pull that information from other sources and average it. Mayor Nichols asked if Surfrider documented weather conditions. Ms. Chunn-Heer informed that they did not, but could be added for future projects.

8. UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)

The next meeting of the Working Group is scheduled for Thursday, September 4, 2015, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

9. ADJOURNMENT

Supervisor Roberts adjourned the meeting at 12:52 p.m.

**SHORELINE PRESERVATION WORKING GROUP
MEETING ATTENDANCE FOR May 1, 2014**

JURISDICTION/ORGANIZATION	NAME	ATTENDING
County of San Diego	Supervisor Dave Roberts, Chair	Yes
City of San Diego	Councilmember Lorie Zapf, Vice Chair (Primary)	No
City of Carlsbad	Councilmember Michael Schumacher (Primary)	Yes
City of Coronado	Councilmember Barbara Denny (Primary)	No
	Councilmember Richard Bailey (Alternate)	No
City of Del Mar	Councilmember Sherryl Parks (Primary)	No
	Councilmember Terry Sinnott (Alternate)	Yes
City of Encinitas	Mayor Teresa Barth (Primary)	No
	Councilmember Tony Kranz (Alternate)	Yes
City of Imperial Beach	Councilmember Brian Bilbray (Primary)	No
	Mayor Pro Tem Robert Patton (Alternate)	No
City of Oceanside	Deputy Mayor Esther Sanchez (Primary)	No
	Councilmember Jerome Kern (Alternate)	No
City of Solana Beach	Councilmember Mike Nichols (Primary)	Yes
	Deputy Mayor Lesa Heebner (Alternate)	No
San Diego Unified Port District	Commissioner Garry Bonelli (Primary)	Yes
	Eileen Maher (Alternate)	Yes
United States Navy	Mitchell Perdue (Primary)	No
	Walter Wilson (Alternate)	No
ADVISORY MEMBERS LISTED BELOW (ATTENDANCE NOT COUNTED FOR QUORUM PURPOSES)		
California Coastal Coalition	Steve Aceti	Yes
California Lobster and Trap Fisherman's Association	August Felando	Yes
Surfrider Foundation	Julia Chunn-Heer	Yes
OTHER ATTENDEES	SANDAG STAFF MEMBERS LISTED BELOW	
<p align="center">Teri Fenner, AECOM Greg Hearon, Coastal Frontiers Steve Jantz, City of Carlsbad Cindy Kinkade, AECOM Sachiko Kohatsu, County of San Diego Brian Leslie, Moffatt & Nichol Leslea Meyerhoff, City of Solana Beach Chris Webb, Moffatt & Nichol Kathy Weldon, City of Encinitas</p>	<p align="center">Keith Greer, SANDAG Katie Levy, SANDAG Allison King Wood, SANDAG Sarah McCutcheon, SANDAG Rob Rundle, SANDAG</p>	

San Diego Association of Governments
SHORELINE PRESERVATION WORKING GROUP

March 5, 2015

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **6**

Action Requested: INFORMATION

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT "101"

File Number 3200200

Introduction

The Shoreline Preservation Working Group (Working Group) was established in the late 1980s as the Shoreline Erosion Committee. The Working Group's current status is that of a standing working group that advises the Regional Planning Committee (RPC) on shoreline management issues. Based on the Working Group's input, the RPC makes policy recommendations to the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Board of Directors.

Its current role is to assist in the implementation of the Shoreline Preservation Strategy for the San Diego Region (Strategy), Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP), and the Coastal Regional Sediment Management (RSM) Plan. The Working Group also has provided input related to regional shoreline issues for the preparation and implementation of San Diego Forward: The Regional Plan (which merges the RCP adopted in 2004, and the 2050 Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategies adopted in 2011).

The Working Group has contributed in the planning, collaboration, and implementation efforts to complete the pilot Regional Beach Sand Project (RBSP) in 2001 and the more recent RBSP with active construction completed at the end of 2012. Additionally, the Working Group has managed the preparation of the Nearshore Habitat Inventory completed in 2003 and the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program (SCOUP) completed in 2006 in order to further the recommendations provided in the Strategy, RCP, and RSM Plan. It also continues to be involved in the implementation of the Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program (Program).

Discussion

Shoreline Preservation Strategy for the San Diego Region

The Strategy was adopted by the SANDAG Board of Directors in 1993. The Strategy proposes an extensive beach building and maintenance program for the critical shoreline erosion areas in the region that includes sand nourishment, sediment management devices, and policies and regulations regarding the use of the shoreline and its development.

Coastal Regional Sediment Management Plan

The Coastal Sediment Management Work Group (CSMW) is a task force made up of state, federal, and local/regional entities concerned about adverse impacts on our coastal habitats associated with

our urbanizing society, and committed to regional sediment management as the means to best protect, restore, and enhance coastal habitats. Through grants, the CSMW collaborated with local entities as part of a larger state effort to develop a master plan for the State to guide efforts in addressing the political, environmental, and process related issues anticipated to arise when implementing sediment management. The California Coastal Sediment Management Master Plan (Sediment Master Plan) is available at <http://www.dbw.ca.gov/csmw/smp.aspx>.

In 2007, SANDAG was one of three agencies to be awarded with a grant from the California Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW) for the preparation of an RSM Plan for the San Diego region. SANDAG staff worked with the Coastal Sediment Management Work Group (CSMW) and the Working Group to prepare the RSM Plan for adoption by the SANDAG Board in 2009. The completed document can be found on the SANDAG website at www.sandag.org/crsmp.

The RSM Plan was prepared as a comprehensive guidance and policy document that addresses how management of sediment targeted at coastal erosion can be implemented in an expeditious, cost-effective, and resource protective manner throughout the San Diego region. The RSM Plan builds upon the goals and objectives provided for in the Strategy and RCP, moving sediment management from being an ad hoc activity performed on a case-by-case basis to a more coordinated, long-term approach. Coordinated beneficial reuse of sediment resources within a regional context helps to restore natural processes and simultaneously address sediment imbalances.

The RSM Plan provides in-depth information about the regions' coastal processes, potential coastal receiver areas for placement of sediment; habitat and sediment quality constraints; sediment sources from upland, coastal, and offshore; an approach for sediment management based on sediment type; solutions to decreasing amounts of sediment available in the region; economics; and recommendations for governance and implementation of the RSM Plan as well as other useful data and information.

Restoration of the region's beaches will require a long-term sustained effort. However, coordinated short- and long-term actions through the Working Group are necessary to initiate the RSM Plan recommendations. This includes smaller scale efforts through opportunistic beach replenishment, as well as larger-scale beach replenishment projects every five to ten years.

Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program

SANDAG worked through a grant from DBW on the SCOUNP, which is a component of the Sediment Master Plan, as described above. The SCOUNP provides local jurisdictions the opportunity to take advantage of opportunistic sand sources from local construction projects (that is, using surplus sand from upland construction, development, or dredging/excavation projects as determined by the city based upon sediment characterization and comparison protocols for appropriate quality) for beach nourishment within designated beaches in their area.

Additionally, the SCOUNP identifies a program of monitoring, both for data collection over time and to track sand movement before and after new nourishment events. The SCOUNP recommends reporting and provides a sample reporting template that may be modified by each city as appropriate. Project design features also are defined to address truck operations and other operational procedures to avoid impacts (e.g., specific haul routes, traffic control plan). These design features are equally applicable to each jurisdiction.

As a pilot program based on application of the SCOUP, SANDAG developed environmental documentation to enable the City of Oceanside to obtain federal, state, and local permits for placement of sand on its local beaches. SANDAG then developed environmental documentation and permits (i.e. Mitigated Negative Declaration) to enable the cities of Coronado, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Oceanside, and Solana Beach to obtain program-level permits from all pertinent resource agencies to allow for the streamlined placement of beach compatible material from upland sources in their cities. The City of Carlsbad has an almost identical program, which was developed separately and prior to SCOUP.

All cities involved in the SCOUP have received permits and have worked to take advantage of opportunistic sources as they have become available. The SCOUP permits covered a five-year period. The City of Carlsbad has renewed the permit to continue their opportunistic program and the City of Solana Beach renewed their SCOUP permit. The cities of Encinitas and Oceanside also have been working to obtain renewal of their SCOUP permits. It should be noted that renewal of the permits prior to their expiration requires substantially less effort than if they are allowed to lapse. The permit renewal process can be an excellent time to make minor edits/updates to the individual cities' programs such as access, placement types, and monitoring requirements.

Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program

The Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program (Program) provides physical measurements of the region's beaches essential to the design and evaluation of efforts to manage the region's shoreline. The Program is a comprehensive effort that monitors and measures the impacts of beach erosion over time, documents the benefits of sand replenishment projects, and helps to improve the design and effectiveness of beachfills. Success of the Program depends on a continuation of the basic components, which include beach monitoring (transects and aerial photography) and lagoon entrance monitoring (closure and maintenance records and aerial photography).

Since the Program began in 1996, efforts have been made to maintain consistency in the data collected to document changes to the shoreline over time, providing vital information to decision-makers when planning beach replenishment efforts such as the 2001 and 2012 RBSPs, as well as lagoon restoration and maintenance dredging projects. The results of the Program have provided useful data to a variety of resource agencies and organizations in the San Diego region and across the county.

As part of the 2001 RBSP, the existing Program was enhanced to include regulatory permit monitoring requirements. Once all permit-related monitoring requirements had been completed, in 2006 SANDAG continued a modified monitoring program and utilized the valuable lessons learned in planning for the 2012 RBSP. Similarly, the Program has been enhanced as required by permits for the 2012 RBSP. Moreover, time to obtain and analyze monitoring data and lessons learned from the 2012 RBSP is necessary to develop future projects.

Next Steps

Restoration of the region's beaches will require a long-term sustained effort. Coordinated beneficial reuse of sediment resources within a regional context helps to restore natural processes and simultaneously address sediment imbalances. Therefore coordinated short- and long-term actions through the Working Group are necessary to initiate the RSM Plan recommendations for smaller-

scale efforts through opportunistic beach nourishment, as well as larger-scale beach nourishment projects every five to ten years.

SANDAG will continue the baseline Program, monitor the results of the 2012 RBSP, and coordinate with coastal cities on renewing their SCOUP permits and implementing their projects (such as the USACE Encinitas-Solana Beach Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Project). Additionally, SANDAG will continue to seek funding for future projects.

More information on SANDAG Regional Shoreline Management programs, plans, and projects can be found on the SANDAG website at www.sandag.org/shoreline.

Attachments: 1. Shoreline Preservation Working Group Charter
 2. Memo Maintaining Advisory Role of Subordinate Committees and Groups
 3. SANDAG Committee and Working Group Guidelines
 4. Basic Rules of Order for Committee Proceedings

Key Staff Contacts: Katie Levy, (619) 699-7312, katie.levy@sandag.org

WORKING GROUP CHARTER

Shoreline Preservation Working Group

PURPOSE

The Shoreline Preservation Working Group (Working Group) was formed as a committee in the 1980s and currently advises the Regional Planning Committee on issues related to the implementation of the Shoreline Preservation Strategy (Strategy) adopted in 1993, the SANDAG Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) adopted in 2004, and the Coastal Regional Sediment Management (RSM) Plan adopted in 2009. The Working Group also will provide necessary input related to regional shoreline issues for the preparation and implementation of San Diego Forward: The Regional Plan (which merges the RCP and the 2050 Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy adopted in 2011),

The Strategy proposes an extensive beach building and maintenance program for the critical shoreline erosion areas in the region. It contains a comprehensive set of recommendations on the beach building program and on financing and implementation. The RSM Plan incorporates the goals and objectives laid out in both the Strategy and RCP. It is a guidance and policy document that addresses how management of sediment targeted at coastal erosion can be implemented throughout the San Diego region.

The Working Group has technical expertise and background knowledge of regional shoreline issues, which is useful in applying the principles and goals laid out in the Strategy, RCP, and the RSM Plan. Continuing to support the region's ongoing and future beach nourishment efforts is a top priority for the Working Group. Additionally, in 1996, SANDAG enacted a Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program and the Working Group will continue to oversee and implement this program. The Working Group also will monitor the region's lagoon efforts and projects as part of the larger effort for effective management of sediment resources.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Commitment to unified approach for local decisions on sand replenishment and management of sediment resources
- Address local needs and maximize positive regional impacts
- Encourage cooperation and coordination
- Promote opportunities for beach sand replenishment

LINE OF REPORTING

The Working Group, established by the Board of Directors, advises the Regional Planning Committee (RPC) on issues related to the implementation of the Strategy, RCP, and RSM Plan. Based on the Working Group's input, the RPC makes policy recommendations to the SANDAG Board of Directors. Regular updates on Working Group activities should be made to the RPC to update them on current programs and projects and further strengthen the connection between the two groups.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Working Group's main responsibilities are to make recommendations to the RPC on issues related to the implementation of the adopted Strategy, RCP, and RSM Plan, focusing on future beach nourishment opportunities and the shoreline monitoring program.

MEMBERSHIP

The Working Group has 11 voting members, which are elected officials from coastal cities, the County of San Diego, and a representative from the San Diego Unified Port District and the U.S. Navy. Additionally, the Working Group has several non-voting advisory members which are representatives from community groups and organizations, environmental groups, state and federal agencies, and other interested stakeholders. Voting members of the Working Group and their alternates are selected by the bodies they represent. Non-voting members of the Working Group are also selected by the bodies they represent and are categorized as either Technical or Community Advisors and provide added knowledge and input to the Working Group. In the event of a lack of participation by a member of the Working Group or the group/agency the member represents, the RPC will consider for approval any potential modifications to the membership roster in order to achieve a quorum and full participation.

MEETING TIME AND LOCATION

The Working Group meetings are generally held quarterly at 11:30 a.m. on the first Thursday. Meetings are normally held in the Seventh Floor Conference Room at the SANDAG offices. Additional meetings may also be scheduled as deemed necessary by the Working Group Chair.

SELECTION OF THE CHAIR

The Shoreline Preservation Working Group's Chair and Vice-Chair are selected by the Chair of the SANDAG Board of Directors and shall serve until replaced.

DURATION OF EXISTENCE

The Shoreline Preservation Working Group was originally created as a committee in the 1980s. The Working Group's current status is that of a standing working group. An evaluation of the group's work will be conducted annually as part of the SANDAG Executive Committee's annual committee/working group review process.

San Diego
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
MEMO

December 22, 2006

TO: SANDAG Staff, Committees, and Working Groups

FROM: Julie Wiley, General Counsel

SUBJECT: Maintaining Advisory Role of Subordinate Committees and Groups

Prior to a new committee or working group being formed at SANDAG the Office of General Counsel needs to be informed so that decisions can be made regarding what laws will apply to it. Generally, the Brown Act will apply to committees officially created or approved by the Board or a PAC and the conflict of interest laws will apply to committees with decision-making authority.

Many of the committees and working groups (committees) that report to a Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) or Board at SANDAG are formed as purely advisory bodies that provide input to the decision-makers at the PAC and/or Board level. State conflict of interest laws do not apply to people who serve on advisory bodies and the members do not have to fill out financial disclosure forms (Form 700s). After a committee is formed, its responsibilities and level of influence may change and trigger the applicability of additional legal requirements. Staff should inform the Office of General Counsel and reevaluate the committee's charter when such changes occur.

In order for an advisory committee at SANDAG to maintain maximum flexibility and broad participation from members, measures can be taken to prevent it from accidentally slipping into the category of committee that would require application of the conflict of interest laws. Measures that help assure a committee has advisory rather than decision-making status are:

- Generally, other than approval of its minutes, the committee's agenda should never show any proposed action other than a recommendation. Advisory committees cannot give final approval for actions.
- Committee members cannot directly send letters, sign petitions, or speak to legislators, reporters, or government agencies as representatives of SANDAG. Any such activities should be carried out by SANDAG staff or a Board member after PAC or Board approval of the action and any policy statements made should come from the Board not a committee.
- The Board should give any assignments or delegation of authority to the PAC a committee reports to – assignments and authority should not be given directly by the Board to a committee.

- Approval of letters, position statements, reports, or other documents originating from the committee should be given only after review and modification by staff and approvals via a PAC and/or the Board and should always be signed by staff or a Board member, not a committee member.
- Action items originating from a committee should not be put on the consent calendar of a PAC or the Board. The items must be fully reported and discussed at either the PAC or the Board with an opportunity for public comment. Reports accompanying the agenda items should state the position of the Committee and the staff separately even if the positions are consistent. Staff reports should be documents independent from anything generated by the committee, and staff conclusions may or may not be consistent with the recommendations of the committee.
- Items passing through a PAC to the Board should show the recommendation as coming from the PAC, not the committee. Additionally, any new or contrasting points of view or modifications to the recommended action that were discussed at the PAC should be documented.
- The primary goal of staff, the PACs and the Board should not be to come to a consensus with the committee, but rather to take the committee's ideas into consideration along with other factors in coming to a decision.
- Committees should be treated as a group of persons interested in the decisions of the PACs and the Board with regard to their subject area whose opinions the PACs and Board take into consideration rather than being treated as a group of experts that the Board relies on to make those decisions.



SANDAG COMMITTEE & WORKING GROUP GUIDELINES

I. PURPOSE

SANDAG thanks you for your willingness to serve on one of its committees, stakeholder groups, task forces, or working groups. SANDAG's committees and working groups are created by SANDAG's Board of Directors, Policy Advisory Committees (Transportation Committee, Executive Committee, Borders Committee, Regional Planning Committee or Public Safety Committee), or staff to allow stakeholders in the region to reach consensus and provide input to the Board and Policy Advisory Committees. These guidelines are intended to provide you with information regarding your responsibilities as a member of one of SANDAG's committees, task forces, or working groups ("committees").

II. ROLE AS A REPRESENTATIVE

You were most likely asked to serve on a SANDAG committee due to your experience and/or position as an elected official or as a representative of a public agency, regional interest group, or community stakeholder. SANDAG assumes that persons sent to represent a group of people on a SANDAG committee have the appropriate level of authority and understanding to serve in a representative capacity for their organization. If you were selected as the representative of a public agency, regional interest group, or other community stakeholder, SANDAG encourages you to provide input regarding the interests of the organization you represent and assumes that you will communicate information obtained at SANDAG meetings to the appropriate persons in your organization. If you are unable to continue as a SANDAG committee or working group member, please notify SANDAG's project manager and the organization that you represent. SANDAG will work with you and your organization to ensure that a new representative is selected. If desired, the organization you represent may select one or two alternates to serve in your stead if you are unable to attend a meeting or vote.

Sometimes persons are asked to serve on a SANDAG committee because of their individual qualifications rather than because of the entity or special interest that person represents. In that event, the individual member's vote does not have to be consistent with the opinion of any organization of which he/she may be an employee or member. Additionally, persons who are selected for their individual qualifications instead of in a representative capacity may not have an alternate.

III. ADVISORY CAPACITY

As a member of one of SANDAG's committees or working groups it is important to work toward consensus with other members on particular issues and then provide recommendations to SANDAG's Board, Policy Advisory Committees and/or staff regarding those issues. The advice and recommendations provided by committee members will be taken into account by the Board, Policy Advisory Committee or staff in the decision-making process. Staff will place items on committee agendas, after discussion with the Chair and/or members that need to be addressed by the committee to meet SANDAG's needs. These items will have first priority. Other items may be added to the agenda by a Chair or other member if time and other resources permit and the items are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the committee. Please remember that SANDAG's Board has sole authority to take action on behalf of SANDAG, make a final determination on behalf of SANDAG, and/or take a position on behalf of SANDAG, unless it has specifically delegated that authority in writing.

IV. CONDUCT

As an official member of a SANDAG committee, you should either sit at the conference room table located in the room being used for the meeting or a nameplate or some other device should be used to delineate your status. Attendees who are not members of the committee should request permission to speak from the Chair of the committee or working group. The Chair should recognize requests from non-members to speak and ask them to identify themselves if they have not already been introduced.

SANDAG has implemented policies that apply to all persons at SANDAG including committee members. These policies include prohibitions against harassment, discrimination, and violence. A copy of these policies can be obtained upon request to the Office of General Counsel or on SANDAG's Web site. Persons who violate the policies will receive at least a warning and may be asked to leave SANDAG's premises.

A committee member is prohibited from using his/her title as a member of any of SANDAG's committees when stating his/her position on an issue if: a) he/she is making the statement outside of a committee meeting, and b) his/her position conflicts with official Board policy. Persons who violate this prohibition may be removed from office by the Chair of the Board.

V. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Potential conflicts of interest are a consequence of the many and varied roles that SANDAG committee members play in our community. One of the goals of these Guidelines is to manage real or perceived conflicts of interest. SANDAG has determined that a system of self-disclosure will be the most effective since conflicts of interest must be dealt with on a case by case basis. Discussion and disclosure generally can resolve issues related to conflict of interest.

A conflict of interest occurs when there is a divergence between an individual's professional, private, or personal relationships or interests and his/her obligations to SANDAG as a committee member such that an independent observer might reasonably question whether the individual's actions or decisions are determined by considerations of personal benefit, gain or advantage. A conflict of interest or the appearance of it depends on the situation, and not necessarily on the character or actions of the individual. The appearance of a conflict of interest can be as damaging or detrimental as an actual conflict. Thus, individuals are asked to report potential conflicts to the SANDAG Office of General Counsel so that appearances can be separated from reality.

Potential conflicts of interest are not unusual and must be addressed. For example, conflicts of interest can arise out of the fact that some SANDAG committees assist SANDAG in shaping requests for proposals and specification documents that are in turn used as criteria for competitive selection of consultants. Representatives from private sector organizations may be selected to serve as a member of one of SANDAG's committee or working groups by virtue of their experience in a particular industry. Therefore, it is expected that situations may arise where a committee or working group member is asked for input on the scoping of a project for which their organization may later want to submit a bid or proposal. This situation presents a potential conflict of interest if the committee member will be rewarded for their participation in SANDAG activities because the member or his/her organization eventually receives consulting fees or an unfair advantage during the competitive procurement process.

It is wrong for an individual's actions or decisions made in the course of his or her SANDAG activities to be determined by considerations of personal financial gain. Such behavior calls into question the professional objectivity and ethics of the individual, and it also reflects negatively on SANDAG. As a SANDAG committee member you must respect SANDAG's status as a recipient of public funds and conduct your affairs in ways that will not compromise SANDAG's integrity.

All SANDAG committee members have an affirmative duty to disclose any potential financial interest to the SANDAG project manager assigned to the committee. Notification of the actual or potential conflict should be given to the project manager or the Office of General Counsel. Members with an actual or potential conflict of interest should be asked to leave all meetings or portions of meetings where the conflict may arise. If a member must leave their office due to a conflict of interest he/she may continue to attend the meeting(s) as a member of the public.

VI. SANDAG's RESOURCES

Except in a purely incidental way, SANDAG's resources, including but not limited to, facilities, materials, personnel, or equipment may not be used in external activities by a committee member unless written approval has been received in advance from the Executive Director or his/her designee. Such permission shall be granted only when the use of SANDAG's resources is determined to further SANDAG's mission.

VII. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Proprietary or other confidential information that a SANDAG committee member may be exposed to at SANDAG may never be used in external activities unless written approval is given in advance by SANDAG's Executive Director or his/her designee.

VIII. RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR MEETINGS

Those SANDAG committees that qualify as "legislative bodies" are required to comply with California's open meeting laws, which are known as the Brown Act. The staff liaison to each SANDAG committee is required to know whether his/her committee is subject to the Brown Act and can answer questions regarding how this affects the procedures used during meetings. Generally, the Brown Act requires that meetings be open to the public, that meetings be noticed in accordance with statutory deadlines, that the decision-making process of the members be carried out in a public meeting venue, and that the public be allowed to comment at the meeting. Questions regarding the applicability and implementation of Brown Act requirements should be referred to the SANDAG project manager or the Office of General Counsel.

SANDAG committees are also required to comply with Robert's Rules of Order. This publication provides procedures for matters such as making motions, amending and substituting motions, adjourning meetings, selecting a Chair, and voting. A summary of the most used aspects of Robert's Rules is attached to these Guidelines in a document entitled "Basic Rules of Order." Business cannot be conducted at a committee without the presence of at least a quorum of voting members. A quorum is a majority of the voting members. For example, a seven member committee would require at least four voting members for a quorum. In order to take action, at least a majority of the quorum must vote in favor of the action in question. So, if four members of a seven member committee attend a meeting, it would take at least three votes to pass a motion. Questions regarding Robert's Rules or other matters of procedure can be directed to the staff project manager or the Office of General Counsel.

IX. CHANGES TO MEMBERSHIP OR RESPONSIBILITIES

Once the SANDAG Board or a SANDAG Policy Advisory Committee has approved the membership roster of a committee, the committee cannot change its membership without going back to the Board or Policy Advisory Committee for approval of the recommended change. If, however, the Board or Policy Advisory Committee in question has delegated authority regarding membership changes to the committee, the committee may make changes without additional approvals. The responsibilities of SANDAG committees are set forth in

committee charters, which are available from the SANDAG project manager. Any changes to responsibilities will require a change to the charter and approval by the responsible Policy Advisory Committee or the Board.

X. AD HOC GROUPS

Committees may form ad hoc groups to provide advice to the entire membership of the committee. Committees may not form standing groups without permission from the Board or a Policy Advisory Committee. If a committee is subject to the Brown Act, any ad hoc group the committee forms will be subject to the Brown Act unless the following requirements are met: 1) the group is composed of less than a majority of voting members, 2) only voting members serve on the group, and 3) the group solely provides advice and does not make decisions. Ad Hoc groups should use the words "Ad Hoc" when naming the group.

XI. FORMATION OF NEW COMMITTEES

New committees that will meet for more than six months may only be formed with approval from the SANDAG Board or a Policy Advisory Committee. New committees of this type may be proposed by a Board member, Policy Advisory Committee Member, or staff. Each new committee must have a charter that is approved by the Board or a Policy Advisory Committee at the time formation of the committee is approved. The charter must contain the information in the SANDAG Charter Outline.



BASIC RULES OF ORDER FOR COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

ALL SANDAG committee, committee, task force, stakeholders or working group (hereinafter collectively referred to as "committee") members should use the following guidelines regarding rules of order during a SANDAG procedure.

- 1) The Presiding Officer or Chair of the committee shall call the meeting into order and dismiss the meeting when all prescribed business is concluded. The **order of business** should be as follows:
 1. Reading and approval of minutes
 2. Public and committee member comments
 3. Consent items on agenda
 4. Items on the agenda for discussion
 5. Adjournment

- 2) All SANDAG committee, committee or working groups must have a **quorum** (majority) of members who must be present at the meetings in order to legally transact business.

- 3) All **motion procedures** should be as follows:
 1. Person making motion must be a member of the committee (other than Chair)
 2. Person requests recognition by the Chair (or Chair calls for a motion)
 3. The Chair recognizes the member by name or title; member then has the floor
 4. Member makes the motion in words member wishes the committee's final official statement of action to be
 5. Member passes the motion to the Chair as soon as motion is made
 6. Another member seconds the motion
 7. The Chair restates the motion
 8. The motion is then open for debate and discussion
 - All discussion and debate must relate to the motion, if no debate is necessary than the Chair may call for a direct vote
 9. When all debates and discussions have been heard, the Chair will call for the motion to be voted upon or a member may "call for the question" if they feel sufficient discussion has occurred.

- 4) Members **vote** on the motion by a show of hands or by stating "aye" or "no." The result should be stated by the Chair.

- 5) **Adding an issue** not on the agenda is done as follows:
 1. After a motion is seconded, the Chair may call for a vote on the motion to add the issue if:
 - (1) The issue requires immediate action
 - (2) The need for action on the issue came to the attention of the committee subsequent to the posting of the agenda

 2. In order for the issue to be heard before the committee, two-thirds of the voting members must be present and two-thirds of those voting members present must vote in favor of adding the issue to the agenda.

6) Ways to **amend a motion**:

1. **After** a motion has been made and **before** the question has been stated by the chair, any member can suggest **modifications**
 - o The motion maker can accept or reject these modifications as they wish
 - o This method should be limited to minor changes where it is unlikely that members will disagree
2. **After** a motion has been made and **after** the question has been stated by the chair, the **maker** of the motion can request **unanimous** consent to modify the motion
 - o If any member objects the modification must be introduced in the form of a **motion to amend**
3. If the above options do not apply, then members other than the maker can make a motion to amend the proposed motion
 - o Proposed changes to the **wording** (inserting, striking, and substituting words) and limited changes to the **meaning** of the motion can be made
 - o If someone wants to substantially modify the wording, he/she can make a **substitute** motion
 - o Amended and substitute motions must be **voted on before** the original motion
 - o Amended and substitute motions must be:
 - **seconded**,
 - are **debatable**, and
 - require a **majority** vote for adoption
 - o If the amended or substitute motion **passes** the original motion is dropped, however, if the amended or substitute motion **fails** a vote can then be taken on the original motion

7) When the normal **Chair is not present**, ways to appoint a temporary Chair:

1. The Chair can appoint a temporary Chair if there is not one already approved of in advance
2. A temporary Chair is elected by the committee
 - (1) Can be nominated by: the Chair or by a committee member
 - (2) A vote takes place immediately and terminates upon the arrival of the pre-elected Chair or vice-chair

8) Filling **vacancies** with **alternates**:

1. If the Chair is not present, the vice-chair takes his/her place
2. If members were not selected for their individual qualifications then a certain number of alternates equal to the number of members can be selected by the members or the groups they represent if the committee so desires



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March 5, 2015

File Number 3200200

TO: Shoreline Preservation Working Group
FROM: Katie Levy, Regional Planner
SUBJECT: 2015 Meeting Schedule

The Shoreline Preservation Working Group (Working Group) meetings are generally held quarterly at 11:30 a.m. on the first Thursday. Meetings are normally held in the 7th Floor Conference Room at the SANDAG offices. The meeting schedule for 2015 is listed below.

Please note that meetings are subject to change and notification will be provided to all members and interested parties. If quorum is not reached for meetings, cancellation notices also will be distributed and posted on the SANDAG website.

2015 Working Group Regularly Scheduled Meetings:

- March 5, 2015
- June 4, 2015
- September 3, 2015
- December 3, 2015

KLE/abar

MEMBER AGENCIES

Cities of
Carlsbad
Chula Vista
Coronado
Del Mar
El Cajon
Encinitas
Escondido
Imperial Beach
La Mesa
Lemon Grove
National City
Oceanside
Poway
San Diego
San Marcos
Santee
Solana Beach
Vista
and
County of San Diego

ADVISORY MEMBERS

Imperial County
California Department
of Transportation

Metropolitan
Transit System

North County
Transit District

United States
Department of Defense

San Diego
Unified Port District

San Diego County
Water Authority

Southern California
Tribal Chairmen's Association

Mexico